

Dutch reject Lebanese request

AMMAN (R) — The Dutch Lower House of Parliament Monday unanimously supported a government decision to reject a request from Lebanon to send troops to expand the three-nation peace force stationed in Beirut. Earlier this month, the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel approached Austria, Belgium, Britain, The Netherlands, Sweden and South Korea to provide troops to enlarge the force now composed of about 4,000 troops from the United States, France and Italy. In a note to parliament Monday, the government said it preferred peacekeeping operations to be under the auspices of the United Nations to those outside the world organization.

Volume 7 Number 2114

AMMAN, TUESDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1982 — SAFAR 2, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Israel departs 2 more teachers from West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel Monday deported two more university lecturers, pressing ahead with its purge of possible Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) sympathizers teaching at Palestinian universities in the Israeli-held West Bank. Lecturers at Birzeit University in the West Bank town of Ramallah called a press conference Monday to condemn the expulsion of an American of Palestinian extraction and a Jordanian who had refused to sign an oath promising not to support the PLO. In the past two months, 17 other foreign instructors at three Palestinian universities have been deported, and at least 31 more face expulsion by the Israelis for refusing to sign the oath.

Chad to attend OAU summit in Tripoli

NDJAMENA (R) — Chad said Monday it will attend the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in Tripoli, on Nov. 23 in order to confront Libya on its own ground. The government of Hissein Habre, which toppled Libyan-backed President Goukouni Oueddei last June, had already said it would be sending a ministerial team to the conference. A Chadian statement last Friday accused Libya of subversion and expansionism. It said Libya had occupied the 150,000 square kilometres Aouzou strip of northern Chad and was exploiting its oil and mineral resources. Monday's statement demanded Libya withdraw from the strip, where, according to informed sources, former President Goukouni was installed with Libyan support last month at the head of a rival government. The sources said this raised the prospect of renewed

hostilities.

Mr. Chernenko is believed to have been Mr. Andropov's main challenger for the party leadership which was settled at an emergency meeting of the party central committee last Friday.

Monday's elaborate ceremony, carried out in grey but relatively mild conditions, was watched by representatives of more than 70 countries, including more than 25 heads of state.

Mr. Brezhnev's body was carried by army officers out of Moscow's Hall of Columns, where it has been lying in state since Friday. His closed coffin, draped in red and black, was placed on a gun carriage for the short journey to Red Square.

An olive-green army scout car towed the carriage into the square where long lines of troops and thousands of civilian mourners stood stiffly to attention.

A procession of officers carrying eight huge wreaths and bearing Mr. Brezhnev's medals on cushions preceded the cortège.

His widow Viktoriya and other members of the family followed slowly behind, accompanied by four members of the Communist Party politburo.

The procession halted before the red-marble Lenin Mausoleum on which the party leadership had taken up position.

As the clock on the nearby Spassky tower of the Kremlin struck 12, Mr. Andropov opened the burial ceremony with a speech.

Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov then delivered a five-minute eulogy and was followed by three other speakers, including a worker from a Moscow factory.

After the speeches Mr. Brezhnev's coffin, still open, was carried slowly to its final resting place behind the mausoleum and in front of the Kremlin Wall as the strains of Chopin's Funeral March filled Red Square.

Mr. Andropov and Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov were pallbearers at the front and Marshal Ustinov and Mr. Chernenko behind.

Before the coffin was closed Mr. Brezhnev's widow, clearly overcome by grief, embraced him and kissed his forehead, at the same time dabbing away tears with a white handkerchief.

After the coffin was sealed it was lowered by two men into a grave sited between memorials to

Bangladesh deputy premier arrested on corruption charges

DACCA (R) — Former Bangladesh Deputy Prime Minister Maududi Ahmed was arrested Sunday on corruption charges, an official statement said. Police said he would initially be detained for a month while investigations continued but gave no further details.

Bulgarian chess champion seeks political asylum

LUCERNE, Switzerland (R) — A Bulgarian chess-player taking part in the International Chess Olympiad here asked for political asylum in Switzerland Monday, according to one of her fellow players. Canadian champion Igor Ivanov, himself a defector from the Soviet Union, told reporters that he escorted Tatiana Lemachko, 34, to the Lucerne police station Monday morning, where she filed through interpreters for political asylum. Soviet-born Mrs. Lemachko was the Bulgarian women's chess champion in 1974 and 1975 and obtained the women's grandmaster title in 1976. Mrs. Lemachko, who is divorced, leaves behind a six-year-old daughter from her former marriage. In Bern, a justice ministry spokesman said he had not heard of the asylum request. A spokesman for Lucerne police declined to comment.

Soviets, world leaders bid last farewell to Brezhnev

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was buried on Red Square with full state honours Monday in a ceremony resplendent in military pomp and Russian Orthodox tradition.

In a funeral oration, his successor as party chief, Yuri Andropov, praised Mr. Brezhnev as an "outstanding fighter for a secure peace" and pledged to follow his foreign and domestic policies.

The ceremony gave fresh clues to the new constellation of power in the Kremlin following Mr. Brezhnev's death last week.

Politburo member Konstantin Chernenko, the late leader's protégé, did not make an oration and was not present in the small group of leaders which later greeted foreign visitors at a Kremlin reception.

Mr. Chernenko is believed to have been Mr. Andropov's main challenger for the party leadership which was settled at an emergency meeting of the party central committee last Friday.

Monday's elaborate ceremony, carried out in grey but relatively mild conditions, was watched by representatives of more than 70 countries, including more than 25 heads of state.

Mr. Brezhnev's body was carried by army officers out of Moscow's Hall of Columns, where it has been lying in state since Friday. His closed coffin, draped in red and black, was placed on a gun carriage for the short journey to Red Square.

An olive-green army scout car towed the carriage into the square where long lines of troops and thousands of civilian mourners stood stiffly to attention.

A procession of officers carrying eight huge wreaths and bearing Mr. Brezhnev's medals on cushions preceded the cortège.

His widow Viktoriya and other members of the family followed slowly behind, accompanied by four members of the Communist Party politburo.

The procession halted before the red-marble Lenin Mausoleum on which the party leadership had taken up position.

As the clock on the nearby Spassky tower of the Kremlin struck 12, Mr. Andropov opened the burial ceremony with a speech.

Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov then delivered a five-minute eulogy and was followed by three other speakers, including a worker from a Moscow factory.

After the speeches Mr. Brezhnev's coffin, still open, was carried slowly to its final resting place behind the mausoleum and in front of the Kremlin Wall as the strains of Chopin's Funeral March filled Red Square.

Mr. Andropov and Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov were pallbearers at the front and Marshal Ustinov and Mr. Chernenko behind.

Before the coffin was closed Mr. Brezhnev's widow, clearly overcome by grief, embraced him and kissed his forehead, at the same time dabbing away tears with a white handkerchief.

After the coffin was sealed it was lowered by two men into a grave sited between memorials to

bad health, was buried on the Mount of Olives in East Jerusalem, which Israel captured from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war.

Mr. Begin cut short a visit to the United States and returned home early Monday for the funeral.

The press was asked to stay clear. Among the congregation at the service in the Sanhedria funeral parlour were President Yitzhak Navon, cabinet ministers and several army generals.

Mr. Begin was expected to observe seven days' strict mourning in his Jerusalem residence and another three weeks partial mourning.

A few hours later, Mrs. Begin, who died Sunday after years of

menko, well known as the late leader's closest aide, had not spoken.

It suggests that Chernenko was squeezed out of the ceremony and indicates that he probably lost his influence and power at the same time as Andropov is increasing his," one diplomat said.

The fact that Marshal Ustinov spoke appeared to underline Mr. Andropov's close alliance with the military which many Western analysts believe played a key role in helping the former State Security Police chief to power.

The marshal praised Mr. Brezhnev for his attention to the armed forces and said he had kept them well-supplied with modern weapons.

The funeral ceremony and the contacts being made around it also offered pointers to the foreign policy course the new leadership will take.

Mr. Andropov declared in his speech that "forces of imperialism" were trying to push the world into hostility and confrontation and declared that Moscow would maintain "great vigilance" towards its enemies.

Diplomats said they were surprised the new leader used such ideological and anti-Western rhetoric in the presence of U.S. Vice-President George Bush and said it appeared intended as a rebuke and a sign that Moscow was not rushing to mend relations.

There were also signs that despite American eagerness for a meeting between Mr. Bush and Mr. Andropov, the Soviet side had failed to arrange any lengthy talks.

On the other hand Moscow has given lavish treatment to Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua who was included among "friendly Communists" shown in a television round-up Sunday night and was warmly greeted by Mr. Andropov at Monday's reception.

Mr. Brezhnev began repairing relations with China in the last months of his rule and many analysts believe his death and funeral have accelerated the process of rapprochement.

Mr. Andropov's travel plans were not immediately known but it seemed likely he would meet Mr. Gromyko before returning to Peking.

Mr. Huang made an extremely conciliatory call in Peking Sunday to improve relations with Moscow and heaped praise on the late President Brezhnev, the first time Peking has bestowed a compliment on a Soviet leader since the late 1950s.

After his exchange with Mr. Andropov and three colleagues in the Soviet leadership Monday Mr. Huang paused at a black-bordered portrait of Mr. Brezhnev and inclined his head.

Mr. Huang's travel plans were not immediately known but it seemed likely he would meet Mr. Gromyko before returning to Peking.

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), supported entirely by donations from U.N. member governments, said in a report that it had collected \$31 million towards this figure in contributions and promises.

The agency's main immediate concern is to provide shelter for 71,000 refugees who lost their homes during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon this summer, the report said.

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), supported entirely by donations from U.N. member governments, said in a report that it had collected \$31 million towards this figure in contributions and promises.

The agency's main immediate concern is to provide shelter for 71,000 refugees who lost their homes during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon this summer, the report said.

The senior naval officer has been appointed to head the External Security Service (DGSE) in place of 61-year-old technocrat Pierre Marion who resigned last week.

Although the government said Mr. Marion wanted to leave, the sources reported that President Francois Mitterrand ordered the change because he was dissatisfied with the DGSE's performance.

The president, on his first visit to Saudi Arabia since coming to power on Sept. 23, said "Lebanon has not been and will not be an arena of terrorism or violence, but a fortress for consolidating security, justice and democracy."

In a statement carried by the agency he said he would spare no effort to rid the country of regional rivalries and to work for its reconstruction. "Participation in Lebanon's salvation is an Arab responsibility," he added.

Earlier Monday the president discussed the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East with King Fahd, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan held separate talks with Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah and Defence Minister Prince Sultan.

Mr. Gemayel, who dined with the King and other Saudi leaders Saturday night, has said he would tour Arab states to try to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Saudi Arabia has been a major political and financial supporter of Lebanon.

The agency later quoted Saudi Information Minister Mohammad Abd Al Yamani as saying the president's talks with King Fahd were fruitful and useful in strengthening brotherly and cordial relations in all fields.

The resistance leader said he would go to Peking at the end of this week to seek weapons.

"We need new and more sophis-

Badran returns from Moscow

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran returned to Amman Monday after attending the funeral of the late Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

Mr. Badran and his accompanying delegation conveyed condolences on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein, the government and the Jordanian people to the new Soviet party leader, Mr. Yuri Andropov and other Soviet leaders.

The Jordanian delegation included Court Minister Amer Khammash and Chief of Staff Major Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb.

Christians protest Israel's action against Armenian archbishop

AMMAN (Petra) — Christian clergymen in the occupied West Bank have decided to close down the holy places until further notice, to force the Israeli occupation authorities to renew the residence permit of the Armenian archbishop in Jerusalem.

The decision was made following a meeting held by the Patriarchs of the Roman Catholics, the Greek Orthodox Armenians and Franciscans denominations in Jerusalem recently.

Meanwhile reports from the occupied territories said that demonstrators in the city of Ramallah stoned Israeli vehicles in protest against deporting several foreign professors teaching at Beirut University for refusing to sign an undertaking not to support the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

U.N. to spend \$43.4m for relief work in Lebanon

AMMAN (R) — A U.N. agency caring for Palestinian refugees said Sunday it will have spent \$43.4 million by June next year on emergency help for Palestinians made homeless by the war in Lebanon.

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), supported entirely by donations from U.N. member governments, said in a report that it had collected \$31 million towards this figure in contributions and promises.

The agency's main immediate concern is to provide shelter for 71,000 refugees who lost their homes during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon this summer, the report said.

A senior naval officer has been appointed to head the External Security Service (DGSE) in place of 61-year-old technocrat Pierre Marion who resigned last week.

Although the government said Mr. Marion wanted to leave, the sources reported that President Francois Mitterrand ordered the change because he was dissatisfied with the DGSE's performance.

The president, on his first visit to Saudi Arabia since coming to power in 1981, was said to be particularly critical of the secret service's poor record against terrorist activity.

In a statement carried by the agency he said he would spare no effort to rid the country of regional rivalries and to work for its reconstruction. "Participation in Lebanon's salvation is an Arab responsibility," he added.

Earlier Monday the president discussed the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East with King Fahd, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan held separate talks with Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah and Defence Minister Prince Sultan.

Mr. Gemayel, who dined with the King and other Saudi leaders Saturday night, has said he would tour Arab states to try to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Saudi Arabia has been a major political and financial supporter of Lebanon.

The agency later quoted Saudi Information Minister Mohammad Abd Al Yamani as saying the president's talks with King Fahd were fruitful and useful in strengthening brotherly and cordial relations in all fields.

The resistance leader said he would go to Peking at the end of this week to seek weapons.

"We need new and more sophis-

Prince Saud joins Arab delegation

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal left Riyadh Monday for Paris to help explain an Arab plan for Middle East peace to French President Francois Mitterrand, the official Saudi Press Agency said. Prince Saud is on a seven-member committee led by King Hussein of Jordan which will meet President Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson Tuesday. The committee, set up by an Arab League summit last September, is visiting the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to explain the plan.

NCC to lodge protest at U.N. against UNRWA's aid cut

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) in its regular session Monday, approved the draft of a memorandum to the United Nations General Assembly protesting against the United Nations Relief and Works Agency's (UNRWA) decision to suspend its food aid to Palestinian refugees.

The government suggested that there should be only one general assembly comprising press reporters of the public and private sectors and the owners of the news papers who elect the board members. The board members in their turn can elect the president of the association.

Acting Prime Minister and Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh explained that the government aims at achieving a consensual formula for the election.

On the other hand, the NCC Judicial Committee proposed that the president should be elected directly by all the association members while the journalists from the private sector and the public sector should elect their own representatives in the board in separate elections. The two proposals produced conflicting reactions from the council members and it was decided that the discussion will continue next Monday.

The most important articles that were passed stated that except for "practising Jordanian journalists" anyone who claims to be a journalist would be liable for prosecution and stipulated that only practising Jordanian journalists who are registered in the association could attend and vote during general meetings. The annual meeting that was scheduled to take place in January was postponed until March.

Among the other significant issues discussed were the complaints of the workers dismissed by the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company and a suggestion by NCC member Hani Abu Hilejeh who proposed that only "non-clan and non-regional" societies should be licensed and that licences of clubs that do not satisfy these conditions should not be renewed until they changed their status.

The NCC session was attended by a number of ministers and journalists.

MIDDLE E

Conclusive evidence of Israeli use of cluster bombs against civilians

U.S. research damns Israel

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — American-made cluster bombs were used to booby-trap the bodies of some victims in the Sabra and Shatila massacre, according to evidence given before the Israeli judicial inquiry commission in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

The testimony was given by Dr. Franklin Lamb, a specialist in international law and former university lecturer, who also worked for the U.S. House of Representatives Judiciary Committee and was active in civil rights causes in the 1960s.

His information was gathered after two months of painstaking research in west Beirut, where he went with six other people in July to investigate claims that Israel had violated the U.S. Arms Export Control Act (AECA) and bilateral American-Israeli agreements by using American-supplied cluster bombs widely and indiscriminately against civilians in Beirut during last summer's invasion of Lebanon.

Dr. Lamb, who visited Lebanon six times in the past 18 months and has been following Israel's use of cluster bombs there since 1978, spent a year putting together theoretical military information on cluster bombs, mostly gained from the Pentagon, before visiting Lebanon with his research team last July, when the bombing and shelling of west Beirut was at its peak.

Dr. Lamb testified on Oct. 31 in Oslo before the Mebride Commission looking into the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Sabra and Shatila camps that a member of his research team who was in

Sabra on Sept. 18, after the massacre, had found that cluster bombs of the M-43 El type, also called the "butterfly bomb," had been used to booby-trap the bodies of massacred victims. Journalist Janet Stevens, who had made this finding, joined Dr. Lamb's research team in Beirut after hearing of its work, and added her findings to theirs as part of the report which Dr. Lamb is preparing.

Upon hearing of Dr. Lamb's testimony in Oslo, the Israeli commission looking into the Sabra and Shatila massacre invited him to give testimony regarding this finding.

Dr. Lamb told the Jordan Times that he himself is not, on the strength of this finding, jumping to any conclusions about the possibility of direct participation by Israeli soldiers in the massacre.

But he does believe that his findings raise relevant and important questions for the Israeli inquiry commission to investigate. One such question is the identity of those who used the American-supplied M-43 El cluster bombs to booby-trap dead victims' bodies. Another is whether the Israelis supplied these American-made bombs to the Phalangists or those who perpetrated the massacre.

The use of these bombs requires long and hard training because of their dangerous high volatility. Therefore the question of whether the Israelis gave these bombs, and training how to use them, to the Lebanese rightist militias or whether Israeli soldiers themselves were actually inside Sabra and Shatila to booby-trap the bodies is a valid question, says Dr. Lamb.

Dr. Lamb testified on Oct. 31 in Oslo before the Mebride Commission looking into the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Sabra and Shatila camps that a member of his research team who was in



Dr. Lamb (kneeling) examines CBU(58) bomb which hit Beirut central post office on Aug. 4.

Incriminating evidence

In Amman last Friday, Dr. Lamb told the Jordan Times that the three-member judicial inquiry commission had taken his 30-minute testimony seriously. He thought it had not been covered by the press because it had not appeared on the printed schedule of the commission's hearings for that day. His testimony began in a room not prepared for public attendance, but at his request, the remainder of his testimony was given in a public room, albeit it one that had only three spectators in it.

Dr. Lamb said that he had left parts of his report relevant to his testimony with the inquiry commission, which has requested a copy of his full report once it is completed.

Another relevant and possibly incriminating piece of evidence which Dr. Lamb presented to the commission was an Israeli soldier's military identity card, found in Sabra on Sunday Sept. 19, following the massacre. The ID card identifies the Israeli soldier as Sergeant Benny Chaim, and his father as Joseph. It says he was born on July 9, 1941, and gives his Israeli Army serial number as 3350074. His civilian ID number appearing on the military document is 57-872.

Dr. Lamb said the commission, after checking with the Israeli Army, had informed him that the military identity card was genuine and that its owner was still alive. But he said the commission had refused to divulge the soldier's whereabouts or any more information about him.

Dr. Lamb does not know whether the Israeli inquiry commission will inform him of the results of its investigations regarding the evidence he submitted last Wednesday, since all the commission will publish will be its final conclusions.

But Dr. Lamb's report covers much more than the use of cluster bombs to booby-trap bodies in Sabra and Shatila. Although his research team was comprised of private members undertaking the work on their own initiative, the final report will be submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee and other interested U.S. governmental and private institutions, in late Nov. or early Dec.

Indiscriminate use

Its main purport is that Israel in June, July and August was using four types of American-made cluster bombs widely and indiscriminately against civilian concentrations in southern Lebanon, west Beirut and the refugee camps.

Dr. Lamb has documented Is-

raeli use of these bombs in 14 areas of west Beirut, including the Hamra central post office. He has collected cluster bomb canisters and taken parts and labels from them back to the U.S. for analysis. He has also documented the treatment of patients suffering cluster bomb wounds in 19 hospitals and clinics in west Beirut, including the American University Hospital. He and his fellow researchers carried out 36 case studies on patients, many of them children and elderly people, suffering from wounds inflicted by cluster bombs.

The findings of his study indicate that the four types of bomb used were:

1. The CBU 58 (BLU-63 B):

This bomb comes in round shapes and is no longer manufactured by the U.S., although it was one of their mainstays in the later stages of the Vietnam war. The report indicates that Israel has 22,000 of this variety of cluster bombs in stock. They were first used in 1974, five months after Israel got a massive shipment of them against the Badawi Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon, where 25 people died as a result. This type was also used by Israel against the Rashidiyyeh Palestinian refugee camp quite extensively in 1977 and 1978.

This caused the Carter administration in 1978 to sign a secret agreement with Israel specifically limiting its use of these weapons to defensive purposes.

2. The MK-20 (Hawkeye) cluster bombs:

These were originally developed by the Pentagon as an anti-tank, anti-armour device which can penetrate six inches of metal, but Israel has "adapted their technology" by using them as anti-personnel bombs. Israel used this type of bomb heavily both in Beirut and in the Bekaa Valley during the invasion last summer.

3. The M-42, dubbed by the residents of west Beirut and the Palestinian camps "the lighter bomb" because it looks like a large cigarette lighter. These are delivered by artillery shells and are considered to be very effective. They were used daily during Israeli shelling against the Burj Al Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp and the shanty town area of Beirut Hassan, delivered by Israeli artillery from surrounding mountains.

4. The M-43 El, dubbed by Le-

banese and Palestinian civilians "the butterfly bomb." According to Dr. Lamb's report, this variety was the most widely used by Israel during its invasion of Lebanon last summer, and has done enormous damage. He and his fellow researchers found these bombs in over half of the 14 locations

inside west Beirut covered by their study. Dr. Lamb said it is "very deadly" because it has a very high volatility. On being dropped from the air, it hits the ground and then rises five feet. Its two metal sheets opening up in the configuration of a butterfly's wings, and then explodes. Exploding five feet above the ground causes more damage than a bomb exploding on the ground, because this allows its bomblets and shrapnel to be scattered over a wider area.

Danger warning

A very significant finding made by Dr. Lamb and his team was the distribution of posters by Lebanese and Palestinian civilians in several rural areas and the refugee camps warning neighbours and other civilians of the danger from the four types of bombs being used by Israel. The report includes photographs of these posters and translations of the Arabic instructions appearing on them, warning the local population against picking up or disturbing unexploded cluster bomb grenades. These posters were distributed by several community organisations, including an association of women from various refugee camps.

Dr. Lamb's report points out the fact that the Lebanese neighbourhood associations felt compelled to distribute this kind of poster — given all the other pressing problems of the Israeli siege — is itself rather probative evidence of the widespread Israeli use of the cluster bombs against the civilian population of Lebanon.

Significantly, the posters only depict the four types of American-made cluster bombs which the research team found had been used by Israel between mid-July and Aug. 4, although there are about 50 different kinds of cluster bombs in existence.

The information on these posters is quite accurate regarding the method in which each of these four types of cluster bombs operates, and shows diagrams of these bombs. The report points out:

"The Lebanese and Palestinian population in west Beirut and Lebanon have now had an enormous amount of experience with cluster bombs. Some from as early as 1976 and 1978 were able to discuss the differences between the Israeli use of them then and the recent invasion. It may well be that it is the civilians in the Palestinian camps and the Lebanese civilian population rather than the fighters, who have had more experience with the cluster bombs. Perhaps the reason that this seems to be so is that the fighters are often underground and in military postures whereas it is the civilians who are in the open and more exposed to the bombs."

Dr. Lamb's report points out that if evidence exists that a foreign country has substantially violated the AECA, that country immediately becomes ineligible for further U.S. arms sales. Furthermore, violation of the 1978 agreement between Israel and the U.S. with regard to the use of cluster bombs makes Israel ineligible for further supplies of American-made cluster bombs. A shipment of 4,400 U.S. cluster bombs to Israel was suspended on July 19, 1982, pending the investigation of claims that Israel violated the 1978 agreement. But the U.S. administration has not yet taken an official stand on the issue and claims to be seeking more conclusive evidence.

Dr. Lamb's investigation also included a survey of 19 hospitals and clinics in west Beirut, where 36 case studies on people suffering cluster bomb injuries were performed and 75 sworn affidavits drafted by Dr. Lamb were taken from doctors treating these patients.

The report effectively proves that civilians were the targets of these cluster bombs dropped by the Israelis over their neighbourhoods and states that "children and the elderly, as well as known civilians, accounted for approximately 75 per cent, if not more, of those injured by cluster bombs."

Clear violation

The findings that Israel has used these bombs heavily against civilians in Lebanon constitutes a clear violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act (AECA) passed in 1970, the 1952 U.S.-Israeli Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement laying down the framework of U.S. military aid to Israel in general and a further secret U.S.-Israeli agreement made in 1978. The 1952 agreement stipulates that Israel may not use American-supplied weapons for aggression. The 1978 agreement stipulates that Israel must not use U.S.-supplied cluster bombs for aggression or against civilian populations and limits their use to the eventuality of Israel being invaded by two or more Arab armies.

Dr. Lamb's report points out that if evidence exists that a foreign country has substantially violated the AECA, that country immediately becomes ineligible for further U.S. arms sales. Furthermore, violation of the 1978 agreement between Israel and the U.S. with regard to the use of cluster bombs makes Israel ineligible for further supplies of American-made cluster bombs. A shipment of 4,400 U.S. cluster bombs to Israel was suspended on July 19, 1982, pending the investigation of claims that Israel violated the 1978 agreement. But the U.S. administration has not yet taken an official stand on the issue and claims to be seeking more conclusive evidence.

Dr. Lamb's investigation also included a survey of 19 hospitals and clinics in west Beirut, where 36 case studies on people suffering cluster bomb injuries were performed and 75 sworn affidavits drafted by Dr. Lamb were taken from doctors treating these patients.

The report effectively proves that civilians were the targets of these cluster bombs dropped by the Israelis over their neighbourhoods and states that "children and the elderly, as well as known civilians, accounted for approximately 75 per cent, if not more, of those injured by cluster bombs."

Clear violation

The findings that Israel has used these bombs heavily against civilians in Lebanon constitutes a clear violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act (AECA) passed in 1970, the 1952 U.S.-Israeli Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement laying down the framework of U.S. military aid to Israel in general and a further secret U.S.-Israeli agreement made in 1978. The 1952 agreement stipulates that Israel may not use American-supplied weapons for aggression. The 1978 agreement stipulates that Israel must not use U.S.-supplied cluster bombs for aggression or against civilian populations and limits their use to the eventuality of Israel being invaded by two or more Arab armies.

Dr. Lamb's report points out that if evidence exists that a foreign country has substantially violated the AECA, that country immediately becomes ineligible for further U.S. arms sales. Furthermore, violation of the 1978 agreement between Israel and the U.S. with regard to the use of cluster bombs makes Israel ineligible for further supplies of American-made cluster bombs. A shipment of 4,400 U.S. cluster bombs to Israel was suspended on July 19, 1982, pending the investigation of claims that Israel violated the 1978 agreement. But the U.S. administration has not yet taken an official stand on the issue and claims to be seeking more conclusive evidence.

Dr. Lamb's investigation also included a survey of 19 hospitals and clinics in west Beirut, where 36 case studies on people suffering cluster bomb injuries were performed and 75 sworn affidavits drafted by Dr. Lamb were taken from doctors treating these patients.

The report effectively proves that civilians were the targets of these cluster bombs dropped by the Israelis over their neighbourhoods and states that "children and the elderly, as well as known civilians, accounted for approximately 75 per cent, if not more, of those injured by cluster bombs."

Clear violation

The findings that Israel has used these bombs heavily against civilians in Lebanon constitutes a clear violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act (AECA) passed in 1970, the 1952 U.S.-Israeli Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement laying down the framework of U.S. military aid to Israel in general and a further secret U.S.-Israeli agreement made in 1978. The 1952 agreement stipulates that Israel may not use American-supplied weapons for aggression. The 1978 agreement stipulates that Israel must not use U.S.-supplied cluster bombs for aggression or against civilian populations and limits their use to the eventuality of Israel being invaded by two or more Arab armies.

Dr. Lamb's report points out that if evidence exists that a foreign country has substantially violated the AECA, that country immediately becomes ineligible for further U.S. arms sales. Furthermore, violation of the 1978 agreement between Israel and the U.S. with regard to the use of cluster bombs makes Israel ineligible for further supplies of American-made cluster bombs. A shipment of 4,400 U.S. cluster bombs to Israel was suspended on July 19, 1982, pending the investigation of claims that Israel violated the 1978 agreement. But the U.S. administration has not yet taken an official stand on the issue and claims to be seeking more conclusive evidence.

Dr. Lamb's investigation also included a survey of 19 hospitals and clinics in west Beirut, where 36 case studies on people suffering cluster bomb injuries were performed and 75 sworn affidavits drafted by Dr. Lamb were taken from doctors treating these patients.

The report effectively proves that civilians were the targets of these cluster bombs dropped by the Israelis over their neighbourhoods and states that "children and the elderly, as well as known civilians, accounted for approximately 75 per cent, if not more, of those injured by cluster bombs."

Clear violation

The findings that Israel has used these bombs heavily against civilians in Lebanon constitutes a clear violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act (AECA) passed in 1970, the 1952 U.S.-Israeli Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement laying down the framework of U.S. military aid to Israel in general and a further secret U.S.-Israeli agreement made in 1978. The 1952 agreement stipulates that Israel may not use American-supplied weapons for aggression. The 1978 agreement stipulates that Israel must not use U.S.-supplied cluster bombs for aggression or against civilian populations and limits their use to the eventuality of Israel being invaded by two or more Arab armies.

Dr. Lamb's report points out that if evidence exists that a foreign country has substantially violated the AECA, that country immediately becomes ineligible for further U.S. arms sales. Furthermore, violation of the 1978 agreement between Israel and the U.S. with regard to the use of cluster bombs makes Israel ineligible for further supplies of American-made cluster bombs. A shipment of 4,400 U.S. cluster bombs to Israel was suspended on July 19, 1982, pending the investigation of claims that Israel violated the 1978 agreement. But the U.S. administration has not yet taken an official stand on the issue and claims to be seeking more conclusive evidence.

Dr. Lamb's investigation also included a survey of 19 hospitals and clinics in west Beirut, where 36 case studies on people suffering cluster bomb injuries were performed and 75 sworn affidavits drafted by Dr. Lamb were taken from doctors treating these patients.

The report effectively proves that civilians were the targets of these cluster bombs dropped by the Israelis over their neighbourhoods and states that "children and the elderly, as well as known civilians, accounted for approximately 75 per cent, if not more, of those injured by cluster bombs."

Clear violation

The findings that Israel has used these bombs heavily against civilians in Lebanon constitutes a clear violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act (AECA) passed in 1970, the 1952 U.S.-Israeli Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement laying down the framework of U.S. military aid to Israel in general and a further secret U.S.-Israeli agreement made in 1978. The 1952 agreement stipulates that Israel may not use American-supplied weapons for aggression. The 1978 agreement stipulates that Israel must not use U.S.-supplied cluster bombs for aggression or against civilian populations and limits their use to the eventuality of Israel being invaded by two or more Arab armies.

Dr. Lamb's report points out that if evidence exists that a foreign country has substantially violated the AECA, that country immediately becomes ineligible for further U.S. arms sales. Furthermore, violation of the 1978 agreement between Israel and the U.S. with regard to the use of cluster bombs makes Israel ineligible for further supplies of American-made cluster bombs. A shipment of 4,400 U.S. cluster bombs to Israel was suspended on July 19, 1982, pending the investigation of claims that Israel violated the 1978 agreement. But the U.S. administration has not yet taken an official stand on the issue and claims to be seeking more conclusive evidence.

Dr. Lamb's investigation also included a survey of 19 hospitals and clinics in west Beirut, where 36 case studies on people suffering cluster bomb injuries were performed and 75 sworn affidavits drafted by Dr. Lamb were taken from doctors treating these patients.

The report effectively proves that civilians were the targets of these cluster bombs dropped by the Israelis over their neighbourhoods and states that "children and the elderly, as well as known civilians, accounted for approximately 75 per cent, if not more, of those injured by cluster bombs."

Clear violation

The findings that Israel has used these bombs heavily against civilians in Lebanon constitutes a clear violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act (AECA) passed in 1970, the 1952 U.S.-Israeli Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement laying down the framework of U.S. military aid to Israel in general and a further secret U.S.-Israeli agreement made in 1978. The 1952 agreement stipulates that Israel may not use American-supplied weapons for aggression. The 1978 agreement stipulates that Israel must not use U.S.-supplied cluster bombs for aggression or against civilian populations and limits their use to the eventuality of Israel being invaded by two or more Arab armies.

Dr. Lamb's report points out that if evidence exists that a foreign country has substantially violated the AECA, that country immediately becomes ineligible for further U.S. arms sales. Furthermore, violation of the 1978 agreement between Israel and the U.S. with regard to the use of cluster bombs makes Israel ineligible for further supplies of American-made cluster bombs. A shipment of 4,400 U.S. cluster bombs to Israel was suspended on July 19, 1982, pending the investigation of claims that Israel violated the 1978 agreement. But the U.S. administration has not yet taken an official stand on the issue and claims to be seeking more conclusive evidence.

Dr. Lamb's investigation also included a survey of 19 hospitals and clinics in west Beirut, where 36 case studies on people suffering cluster bomb injuries were performed and 75 sworn affidavits drafted by Dr. Lamb were taken from doctors treating these patients.

The report effectively proves that civilians were the targets of these cluster bombs dropped by the Israelis over their neighbourhoods and states that "children and the elderly, as well as known civilians, accounted for approximately 75 per cent, if not more, of those injured by cluster bombs."

Clear violation

The findings that Israel has used these bombs heavily against civilians in Lebanon constitutes a clear violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act (AECA) passed in 1970, the 1952 U.S.-Israeli Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement laying down the framework of U.S. military aid to Israel in general and a further secret U.S.-Israeli agreement made in 1978. The 1952 agreement stipulates that Israel may not use American-supplied weapons for aggression. The 1978 agreement stipulates that Israel must not use U.S.-supplied cluster bombs for aggression or against civilian populations and limits their use to the eventuality of Israel being invaded by two or more Arab armies.

Dr. Lamb's report points out that if evidence exists that a foreign country has substantially violated the AECA, that country immediately becomes ineligible for further U.S. arms sales. Furthermore, violation of the 1978 agreement between

Social workers' professional future under study

AMMAN (Petra) — The Social Service Community College board of directors discussed in a meeting Monday the professional future of workers in the social field. The meeting, chaired by Minister of Social Development Ins'm Al Mufid, stressed the necessity of opening new dimensions for social specialists in various fields, particularly schools, hospitals and industrial establishments.

The council also discussed prospects for starting courses on new fields of study other than social service and special education, the only subjects taught at the college at the present.

Social and medical centres to be set up

AMMAN (Petra) — The Development Projects Section at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment plans to establish two social centres at Al Hamaidah and Ghweir villages, and two medical centres at Dinnah and Manshat Al Mazar in Karak Governorate.

A special programme for developing rural areas in Jordan had been drawn up to cover basic services projects needed by villages with no village councils, a ministry official said Monday.

Educational paper drawn up on traffic and public security

AMMAN (Petra) — A Ministry of Education and Public Security Department joint committee completed drafting a public security and traffic education curriculum for consideration by the competent authorities to put it into practice soon. The committee has been preparing material for education purposes during the past 18 months, and made use of traffic regulations applied in several countries.

CAEU councils discuss trade among Arabs

AMMAN (Petra) — A joint meeting of the Customs Committee and the Planning and Coordinating Trade Subcommittee at the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) started Monday. Delegations representing Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Yemen, Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Palestine are taking part in the meeting.

During their three-day meeting, the participants are scheduled to discuss a report on trade exchange between the Arab Common Market (ACM) members, and a CEAU General Secretariat paper.

Attaches, officials and businessmen to visit Zarqa free zone

AMMAN (Petra) — Twenty-four Arab and foreign commercial attaches in Amman members of the Amman Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and a number of local businessmen plan to visit Tuesday the Zarqa free zone to get acquainted with the project's feasibility and its facilities. Deputy Director-General of the Free Zones Corporation Mohammad Al Abdalat said Monday that the first phase of all the zone's commercial and industrial utilities and the free zone for cars will be opened early December and that all these utilities have already been rented.

BLOW UP

DISCO
Daily From 4 p.m.
Couples Only
Jabel Amman, 8th Circle
Tel. 811616

Special committee studies plans for Arab university

AMMAN (Petra) — Meetings of an Arab committee on the establishment of an Arab university for higher studies began at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office in Amman Monday.

During its meetings, the committee will draw up the final formula for the establishment of a specialised Arab university for higher studies and scientific research in cooperation with the Arab Universities Union in implementation of a resolution of the first conference of the Arab higher education ministers held in Algiers last November.

Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran, in his capacity as member of the committee, said Monday that the proposal to form this committee does not mean the establishment of an independent university. He explained that a general secretariat and an administrative body will be established for the university to undertake in coordination with Arab universities and the union supporting and developing higher studies and scientific research in the Arab World through drawing up a comprehensive plan for specialised higher studies to be distributed to

each Arab university. Dr. Badran said that the establishment of such a university will provide the Arab students with the possibility of following up their higher studies up to doctorates. He added that such a university has become a necessity, particularly that foreign universities are now limiting the number of foreign students they are accepting for higher studies.

Dr. Badran said that the university will work for supporting scientific research in Arab universities in accordance with the requirements of development in Arab countries, particularly that the research currently taking place abroad does not necessarily suit the requirements of development in the Arab World.

Dr. Badran also said the proposed university will be similar to the United Nations University, where the universities of U.N. member states use research centres and for higher studies to achieve their scientific plans and goals.

Presidents of several Arab universities are participating in the two-day meeting of the committee.

Armico to discuss further joint projects in Tunisia

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab Mining Company (Armico) Director-General Thabit Al Taher leaves for Tunis Tuesday to participate in the meetings of follow-up committee formed by the Armico last year. The committee comprises representatives of Tunisian Ministry of Industry and the Armico, and coordinated mining activities between the two parties.

The committee will discuss progress of activities in joint projects

between the Tunisian government and the Armico, and the possibilities for Armico contribution to new Tunisian mining projects. The Armico contributes 27 percent capital of a Tunisian chemical industries company.

Armico board of directors decided in a meeting held recently in Amman to contribute 23.7 percent of a Tunisian mechanical works company's capital.

TO LET

Two flats in the same building. The first—two bedrooms, furnished flat, living room, dining room, kitchen and bathroom. The second—unfurnished, three bedrooms, kitchen, and a bathroom. Both flats centrally heated.

Jabal Amman, Third Circle

Telephone: 42727

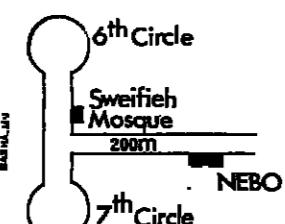
CAR FOR SALE

BMW 320, 1982 model, grey colour, air conditioned and automatic. Aluminum tyre frames. Driven 5,000 kms only. Owner leaving the country.

Please call: Tel. 667922

**Get...Now
The New
Super Service
From
NEBO RENT .A.CAR**

Latest Models
Fleet & Individual Rental
Maintenance Team at your disposal
Reasonable Prices.



Pay us a visit
or call. 816792

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Jordanian contracting company is seeking a top executive secretary to the management. Applicants with an excellent command of English and Arabic need apply.

Please write in confidence with full C.V. to P.O. Box 2786, Amman, Jordan.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Alia Housing Estate
Three bedrooms, sitting room, two bathrooms and kitchen and centrally heated.

Tel. 666066

AULT meetings begin with calls for modernised transport system

AMMAN (Petra) — The fourth general meeting of the Arab Union of Land Transport (AULT) began in Amman Monday.

At the beginning of the meeting, which was attended by all member states, Transport Minister Ali Sheimat made a speech pointing out the significance of land transport in developing economic activities and achieving economic and social integration in the Arab World.

He said land transport occupied the first place among all means of transport because most goods and passengers in the Arab World and outside are transported by land.

He said that the Arab World needs a land transport network to link all its regions and contribute to Arab cultural and economic growth.

Dr. Dmurr said that despite the fact the AULT is recently established, it has "moved forward towards the achievement of its goals and aspirations by expanding its base through attracting new members."

AULT Secretary-General Abdallah Al Dmurr then delivered a speech thanking the Jordanian government for its hosting and patronage of the meeting.

Dr. Dmurr added that the AULT will hold a special seminar next week to discuss land tra-

nsport strategy and to issue the third edition of the Arab Land Transport magazine. It is also conducting talks with all official transport organisations to set up joint projects for transport and spare parts manufacturing and to set up a joint Arab bank, he said.

During the three-day meetings, the conferees will discuss ways of developing activities in the Arab World and land transport ways of achieving comprehensive Arab economic integration.

They will also discuss the annual report of the union's activities, the estimated budget, the union's plan for next year, and several working papers submitted by the union's member states on land transport problems and land transport networks and ways of solving these problems.

Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Tunisia, Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic—which are members of the union—and the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and other related organisations are participating in the meeting.

King continues to receive congratulations

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday received more cables of congratulations on his birthday from King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and Secretary-General of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Habib Shatti. The King also received a cable of congratulations from the governor-general of Canada.

King Hussein also received cables of congratulations from Palestinian refugees in Jordan expressing their support of Jordan's policy under the leadership of King Hussein as well as their appreciation of the King's stand towards the Palestinian issue and the rights of the Palestinian people.

They also expressed their full support of all efforts being made to rescue the usurped lands as well as joint action between the Jordanian and Palestinian people to establish a federation between them.

Cabinet-appointed committee takes charge in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — The chairman of the cabinet-appointed committee for Zarqa Municipality, Notari Al Hmoud assumed his new post Monday.

He met with the municipality's heads of sections and reviewed with them issues of daily work. He also discussed with them the best methods to render the best and quickest services to citizens.

The new nine-member committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday to review its work programme.

Talhouni conveys condolences to Soviet Union

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Talhouni Monday sent a cable of condolences on the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to Supreme Soviet Chairman A.P. Shitikov and Council of Nationalities President V.P. Rounov.

Mr. Talhouni also visited the Soviet embassy in Amman to present his condolences on the death of President Brezhnev.

Late Prime Minister's wife.

Mrs. Abdul Hamid Sharaf, who deplored Her Majesty Queen Noor, opened the exhibition.

Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti, Prime Minister Mudar Badran's wife and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Director-General Michael Hamrani attended the opening ceremony.

Charitable societies, women societies, and companies of traditional industries of various governorates in the Kingdom contributed to the exhibition.

Various national costumes,

Exhibition marks Hussein's birthday

By Aifaf A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday, an exhibition of Jordanian handicrafts and traditional industries was opened Monday at Shamleh Secondary School for Girls, Shmeisani.

The four-day open-invitation exhibition was organised by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (domestic tourism), the Ministry of Social Development, and the Jordan Cultural Centre.

Late Prime Minister's wife.

Once it leaves your hands it never leaves our network.

An international courier has to be many things.

Fast, of course. Worldly, certainly. And competitively-priced, naturally. Yet equally important, an international courier must be reliable.

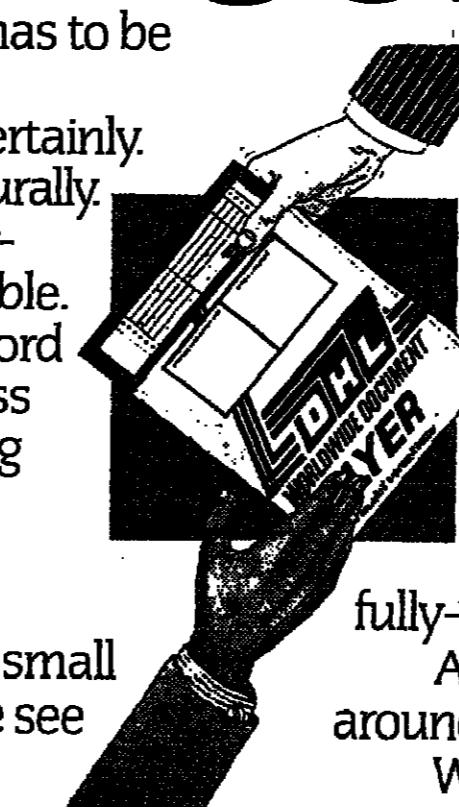
The last thing you can afford in today's fast-moving business world is a vital document being delayed.

Hand it to DHL... and it couldn't be in safer hands.

Once a vital document or small package leaves your hands, we see it never leaves ours.

From pick-up to delivery, it's strictly DHL's network all the way.

A network which takes



a document or package off your hands, checks it in at the airport, accompanies it on the flight, personally supervises its unloading, guides it safely through customs and finally, delivers it by hand.

It's service like this which has made DHL the world's most experienced courier network.

One that has more than 5,000 people operating out of over 300 fully-manned offices the world over.

And that includes 29 offices in and around the Middle East.

When you think about it, you've got to hand it to DHL.

For more information telephone Amman 664415 or 667612.

DHL WORLDWIDE COURIER
You couldn't express it better

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Times

Established 1973

Responsible Editor: MOHAMMAD AMAD
Managing Editor: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH
Contributing Editor: RAMI G. KHOURI

Board of Directors: JUMA A. HAMMAD
RAJA ELASSA
MOHAMMAD AMAD
MAHMUD AL KAYED

Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6716, Amman, Jordan.
Telephones: 667171-2-3-4
Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO
Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan.

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

What do Israelis want?

ACCORDING to a press report from Jerusalem a few days ago, unidentified Israeli Foreign Ministry officials reacted with scorn to reports of a shift in position by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) towards a Middle East settlement. The officials described as a "gimmick, and worthless" signals emanating from Chairman Yasser Arafat's own group within the PLO, Fatah, that the organisation is now ready to accept a Jordan-Palestine confederation embracing the West Bank and Gaza as the Palestinian state and the East Bank as the Jordanian state.

While the reported Israeli reaction to the reported PLO signals should come as no surprise to the Arabs, we have to ask ourselves a simple question: What will the Israelis eventually want to settle for?

The United States has a simple answer: "Come out of the closet, and say that you recognise Israel's right to exist. The statement would not require too much effort nor would it change things much. But do it anyway, and let's see what happens." Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir thinks otherwise: "Recent Arab peace feelers do not have peace as their object. They are psychological warfare, designed to mislead Israel and its friends."

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Joint Arab efforts at a new stage

A new stage of active Arab effort in the world arena has started with His Majesty King Hussein's arrival in Paris leading the seven-member Arab committee—an effort aimed at rallying effective support for the just Arab cause.

The seven-member committee meeting co-chaired by King Hussein and King Hassan of Morocco witnessed intensive consideration of the first-stage's outcome, and was quite necessary for the assessment of the achievements of the committee's visit to the U.S. headed by King Hassan.

The forthcoming tour of three U.N. Security Council member states will certainly face difficulties, due to misleading impressions accumulated through years of Zionist dominance of mass media, and Arab failure to present their cause in an agreeable light. The King's heading of

Al Dustour: Arab strategy reaches new heights

The seven-member Arab committee formed by the Fez summit Monday started its visit to the French capital, headed by His Majesty King Hussein, later to move to Moscow and Peking. The committee carries with it the Arab perspective of peace in the Middle East unanimously agreed upon at Fez, in addition to subsequent Arab consultations. Its aim is to create an international stand supported by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

The raising of the joint Arab action to new levels has long proved imperative, as the world community has demonstrated tangible readiness for acknowledging Arab rights, and aptness to effectively participate in peace efforts for the region.

The recent dangerous circumstances that befall the area and the subsequent qualitative changes in

ends. The true purpose of the coming and goings between Arab capitals was to get Israel out of Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) as fast as possible and establish there a PLO-ruled "Palestinian state." Europeans argue that Arabs should accept the Reagan plan in return for Palestinian self-determination; invariably, they do not elaborate.

The Arabs have agreed that they want to pursue a settlement through peaceful means, preferably based upon the Fez summit's peace plan. But, faced with so many other demands from here and there, they would rather stick to their own requirements.

Clearly, the Israelis do not want to settle for anything now. They think they have enough power and strength to get what they want without any settlements, except on the West Bank. Until that power is reduced or equalled by the Arabs, one should forget about peace in the Middle East. If Americans truly think a state of no peace is harmful to them and their friends, they should do something to either take some of Israel's power away or increase that of their Arab friends to equal it.

We know that the Americans can do it. And we think it is much easier for the rest of humanity to attain peace that peaceful way.

The committee will be simply conveying a message of peace to the world, supported by a sincere desire to see justice find way to realisation in the Middle East, a noble and justifiable demand the Arabs are fully entitled to make to the world.

The committee will certainly provide the world with a realistic perspective of the situation in the region that necessitates a daring and responsible assumption of responsibilities to see peace down in the region, which is inevitable for preserving world peace, to which the present tensions in the region constitute genuine threat.

world public opinion have increasingly raised the joint Arab action to such a high level, and enabled the Arab summit to implement the entirety of becoming developments to launce an intensive peace drive, to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and reach a comprehensive settlement that guarantees security in the region, and pre-serves world peace.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal from occupied territories included. The agreements have failed to gain Arab acceptance, but they nevertheless continued as a basis for Israeli persistence in maintaining its aggressive policies, among which the outrageous invasion of Lebanon is not the least to refer to.

The Camp David accords have failed for several reasons, first of which is abstention from solving the major aspect of the Middle East conflict i.e. the Palestinian question, the recognition of Palestinian rights and the withdrawal

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS & BARS

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT

AMMAN AND AQABA

Offer typical Chinese Mandarin cuisines and take away
For quick lunch: 1 soup 1 main dish,
1 rice 1 tea or soft drink JD 2
Fully airconditioned

Amman

Tel. 661922 P.O. Box 9676
Wadi Saqra Road
Near Holiday Inn Hotel

AQABA

Tel. 4633 P.O. Box 598
Amman Road
Near the Main Circle

RESTAURANT CHINA

The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman;
near Ahliyah Girls School
Open daily
12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 p.m. - Midnight
Tel. 38968
Take Home Service Available

Ld Terrasse

welcomes you daily to a spread of the most
delicious oriental and western foods, to the
tunes of renowned Polish pianist
Christina.
We offer you:
Relaxing atmosphere, charcoal grills, fresh fish,
Lebanese mezz; in addition to
La Terrasse's delicious
specialties.
For reservations
Tel. 662831
Shmeisani

AL FARDOUS

RESTAURANT
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
welcomes you
and invites you to
spend a wonderful
time on our
land-heated hills
FRESH FISH DAILY
MIXED CHARCOAL
GRILLS
LEBANESE MEZZ
Maj Al Hamra, Nasour Rd
Tel. 815640 ext. 113

HOTELS

THE REGENCY PALACE HOTEL

Presents
"The Royal Flush"
and
Barbara Duo Magic Show
At
Dial 660000



IN
SABASTIA
RESTAURANT
KOREAN
JAPANESE
CHINESE
EUROPEAN
FOOD

Tel. 665161/62/63
Ext. 93

One of the best
hotels in Amman
THE
AMBASSADOR

AQUAMARINA
HOTEL CLUB
RED SEA HOLIDAYS
FIVE DAYS SNORKLING INCLUDING
EQUIPMENTS AND TRANSPORT TO
THE CORALS OF THE RED SEA, HALF
BOARD, ALL INCLUSIVE
For only JD 51.00

THE ONLY PLACE WHERE YOU
CAN ENJOY ALL WATER SPORTS
ACTIVITIES - FOR MORE INF-
ORMATIONS AND RES-
ERVATIONS PLEASE DO CALL
US. TELS. 433/4/5/6
TLX: 62249 AQUAMA JO

JORDANIAN NATIONAL DRESS THROUGH THE AGES

Holiday Inn

Aqaba

Nov. 13, Nov. 15

Art exhibit by

Mr Basem Sheich Jawad
&
Zohrab

CHINA RESTAURANT

The first and best
Chinese restaurant
in Aqaba. Take-away
service available.
Open daily 11:30 - 3:30
6:30 - 11:00 p.m. Tel. 4415



Hotel Jerusalem International Melia

* Luncheon Buffet

Every FRIDAY & SUNDAY

BARBECUE Dinner

Every THURSDAY

Tel. 665121/8



Luncheon Buffet

Every Friday

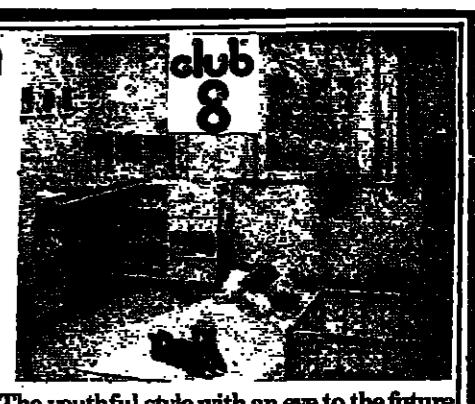
Res. 663100

MISCELLANEOUS

Scandinavian show room

living rooms
dining rooms
bedroom sets
wall units
lighting fixtures
club & for children
modern danish design
feather upholstery
tax-free, if applicable
tel. 663100
civil defence street

club 8



VISIT THE NEW FINLANDIA SHOWROOM SORTS

DISTINCTIVE GIFTS OF ALL SORTS
FINNISH DESIGN GLASS & EARTHENWARE
HOME & OFFICE FURNITURE

Our new Tel. no. 39494
See map for directions



Jabal Amman
2nd Circle
Tel. 41816

Rene Brisach
studio-line



Cheminées Rene Brisach

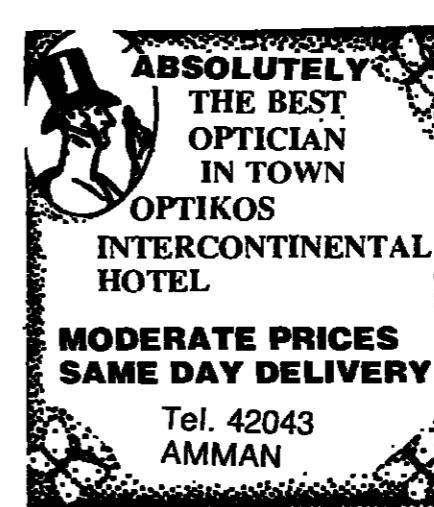
CHEMINEES RENE BRISACH

FRENCH FIREPLACES

FIREPLACE TOOLS

WOOD DELIVERY

Tel: 844638



ABSOLUTELY
THE BEST
OPTICIAN
IN TOWN
OPTIKOS
INTERCONTINENTAL
HOTEL

MODERATE PRICES
SAME DAY DELIVERY

Tel. 42043
AMMAN



THE
INTERCONTINENTAL
HOTEL
CONTACT LENSE
CENTRE
EYES EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSE
SEVEN DAYS A WEEK
AMMAN TEL. 42043



METE Real Estate

Your
Real Estate Agent
In Jordan
Tel. 42358, 42503
P.O. Box 35107
TLX: 21867 JO.

TRANSPORTATION

To Advertise in this section

Call:
667171-2-3

CLEARANCE
SHIPPING - TRAVEL & TOURISM
AIR FREIGHT - PACKING

AMIN KAWAR & SONS

Travel & Tourism

GENERAL SALES AGENTS FOR:

SAS SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES,

THAI AIRWAYS

Tel. 37195, 22324-5-6-7-8-9

Tlx. 21212, 21520, 21634

P.O. Box: 7806, AMMAN



WASSIM

RENT-A-CAR

short & long term

Tel. 44574-43515

CAMEO HOTEL



europcar

rent a car

1982 MODELS AVAILABLE

Europcar Offices:

Shepherd Hotel
39197-8

Marriott Hotel 660100

Regency Palace Hotel
660000

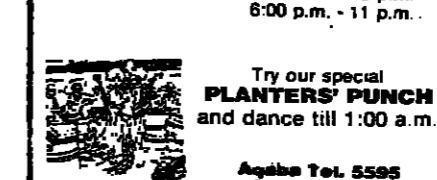
To Advertise in this section

Call:
667171-2-3

AQABA

DINE WINE DANCE

While in Aqaba visit
"The German Restaurant"
at THE CRAZY HORSE
located next to Grindlays Bank
Restaurant open daily
11:30 a.m. - 3 p.m.
6:00 p.m. - 11 p.m.



Try our special
PLANTERS' PUNCH
and dance till 1:00 a.m.



To Advertise
in
this section
Call:
667171-2-3

SPORTS

Willis confident England can win first test against Australia

PERTH (R) — England skipper Bob Willis still believes England can win the first cricket test which resumes Tuesday after Monday's rest day.

"We are into the tail now and a result is possible if we remove either David Hookes or Geoff Lawson early on," he said.

But the odds must be heavily on a draw. The Australians go into the fourth day of the five-day match on 335 for six in reply to England's first innings score of 411.

If England are to quickly wrap up the Australian innings their bowlers will have to show better line and length than Sunday when they were caned for 303 runs in the day's play.

Willis said he was disappointed by the performances of debutant Norman Cowans and medium pacer Derek Pringle.

"Their inexperience shone through," he said. "Both Pringle's and Cowans' overs should have cost less runs—their effort put too much pressure on Geoff Miller, who bowled well under the circumstances."

Pringle bowled 10 overs at a cost of 37 runs, while Jamaican-born Cowans had 54 runs hampered from his 13 overs.

Both bowlers were mauled by Australian captain Greg Chappell

and Kim Hughes in a fourth-wicket partnership of 141 in only 118 minutes. Chappell going on to complete his 21st test century.

"One can only sympathise with Cowans," Willis added. "He was worked up and under great nervous tension."

While Willis sees a glimmer of hope for an England victory, his Australian counterpart thinks the game is set for a certain draw.

"If Hughes and I had stayed together a bit longer I think we could have put Australia into a winning position at the end of play Sunday," Chappell said.

Australia will be without pace bowler Terry Alderman—Injured in a running brawl involving players, spectators and police during Saturday's play—when England bat a second time.

England manager Doug Insole confirmed Monday that the Australian management had not spoken to him about the possibility of a replacement bowler for Alderman.

"Clearly we didn't want this to happen to Alderman," he said. "But the same would apply if he was ill or injured in an accident off the field."

Australian manager John Edwards said the laws of the game did not allow for a replacement bowler.

Breathing machine keeps Kim alive

LAS VEGAS (R) — South Korean boxer Duk Koo Kim was reported in critical condition Monday after suffering a bruise to the brain Saturday night in the 14th round of a World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title fight here against champion Ray Mancini of the United States.

Neurosurgeon Lonnie Hammagren told a news conference Monday that Kim, 23, had shown no signs of response following a 2 1/4 hour operation to remove a blood clot from his brain.

"A breathing machine is keeping him alive," Dr. Hammagren

said. "He shows no signs of response. We're in a several-day process of evaluating, but bruises like this are usually fatal."

"We can pretty well predict what's going to happen," he said. "We can hope for change, but it would be unusual."

Dr. Hammagren said the team found a ruptured vein over Kim's brain on the right side from which the blood clot "most likely" formed.

A spokesman for Mancini said the lightweight champion was "very disturbed" by Kim's condition.

McEnroe back on the right track

LONDON (R) — The agonies of John McEnroe may be over.

The 23-year-old American lost his Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles as well as his world number one tennis ranking this year.

But he showed by winning the London Grand Prix title for the fourth time in five years Sunday that he is back to his best form and ready to tackle Bjorn Borg, Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors in what is shaping for another year of tennis in 1983.

Furthermore, he is even enjoying the game again. "I may not smile or show it like the others, but when I'm on the court and playing well, I really enjoy it. And I'm playing as well right now as I have at any time in my career," he said after his 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 victory over fellow American Brian Gottfried Sunday.

McEnroe aptly picked the spot where his tribulations began a year ago to show the world that he is anxious to bid for the number one position again.

It was his fourth successive Grand Prix title since he lost his U.S. Open crown in September and he has now won 21 successive tournament matches, although he dropped three matches in a four-man exhibition tournament in Sydney last weekend.

Now the man who has been criticised for many things, but never for his commitment to the game, will lead the United States in their defence of the Davis Cup against France in Grenoble next week.

"I've always enjoyed the Davis Cup. It's an honour to play for your country and as long as I'm asked, I'll continue to play," he said.

MIAMI (R) — The World Boxing Association (WBA) championship committee is to investigate an allegation that Aaron Pryor's handlers used illegal substances to revive the WBA junior welterweight champion during his successful title defence against Nicaraguan Alexis Arguello on Friday.

WBA Vice President Mel Ziegler, who received the protest from Arguello's chief advisor, Bill Miller, said the committee would decide whether to call an emergency meeting of the WBA's executive board.

The board could either reject the protest or hold hearings which could result in a re-match, he added.

At a press conference which Arguello attended, Miller said: "We feel there was obvious misconduct in Pryor's corner during the fight. We could see that he was sniffing and swallowing substances between rounds, which is in violation of WBA rules."

He said that the failure of Miami boxing inspectors to give Pryor a mandatory urine test after the fight formed part of the protest.

Miller said the Arguello camp would submit a tape of comments by Pryor's trainer, Carl (Panama) Lewis, picked up by television microphones after the bout.

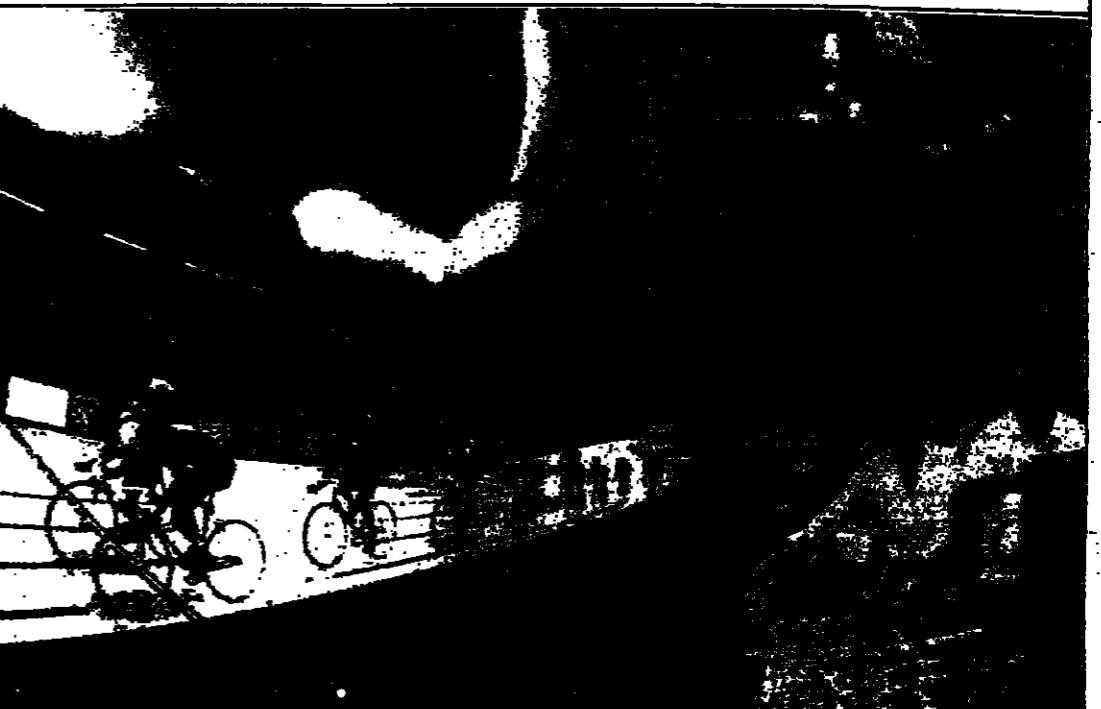
Lewis said Sunday that he had given Pryor a mixture of carbonated water and tap water to help alleviate a stomach upset he suffered a few hours before the bout.

WBA spokesman Ziegler said Monday the use of carbonated water would not constitute a violation of the rules.

Arguello, wearing a bandage over his left eye and with eight stitches and a wide bruise beneath the eye, said he had not asked for the protest to be filed. But the Nicaraguan, who was stopped in the 14th round after a gruelling battle, said he found it difficult to believe Pryor could have taken so many punches if he had been bothered by a stomach upset.

Pryor's physician Dr. Ronald Cheek denied that the champion had used any illegal substances but Arguello's manager Eduardo Roman remained unconvinced. "There has to be an investigation," he said.

Six-day bike races combine sport and show business



Cologne (DaD) — The end of the summer season sends professional cyclists indoors for the six-days season, a mixture of sport and show business that has lost none of its attraction in the Federal Republic of Germany. There are at least seven six-day races every winter, and they are a punishing discipline for any racing cyclist.

Gulf Air's Golden Falcon Service to the Gulf and Athens takes off every Monday, Thursday, Saturday.

You can now spread your wings on our direct 737 service from Amman to the Gulf and to Athens.

Departing every Monday, Thursday and Saturday our services to the Gulf connect on arrival in Bahrain with flights throughout the Gulf and to the other major centres of the Middle

East and, on arrival in Athens, with flights throughout Europe. 737's to the Gulf and to Athens every Monday, Thursday, Saturday.

For Reservations: Please Contact Your Travel Agent or Gulf Air Tel: 665311

طيران الخليج
GULFAIR
Spread your wings

ABU DHABI AMMAN ATHENS BAHRAIN BANGKOK BEIRUT BOMBAY CAIRO COLOMBO DELHI DHARAHRA DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TUNIS.

TIME

Death and Transitions in the Kremlin

Andropov: A profile

Brezhnev's legacy: An evaluation

How the Soviets took Afghanistan

The KGB agent who leads Afghanistan

The Soviet-led coup in Kabul: How it worked

(all from Time cover package)

The crowded heavens

(A review of what satellites can do)



The Haya Arts Centre

announces that in view of the many visitors and the desire of our beloved children, the centre has decided to extend the exhibition of the Magic Show until Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1982.

Tickets are available until Wednesday only at the centre. Price of each ticket is 500 fils.

WANTED

Plots of land, flats and villas

1. Lands in Abdoun, Umm Uthaina, Sweifieh, Umm Al Summaq, Sweileh and other areas.
2. Flats and villas, furnished or unfurnished, for sale or rent in other districts.

Call Tel: 816930 Jabal Al 'Uqari office.

FURNISHED APT. FOR RENT

A very spacious apartment with large garden in a beautiful area in Jabal Amman. One bedroom, sitting room, dining room, and sun-lounge that can be used as an extra bedroom. Fully-equipped kitchen, a bathroom and a toilet, colour TV and washing machine and with central heating.

Call: 41340 9:30 - 11 a.m. and 2:30 - 5 p.m.

HOUSE FOR RENT

Two bedrooms, hall, dining, two verandas and terrace. Location: Umm Othaina.

Tel: 813005

FURNISHED FLAT FOR RENT

One bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room, spacious kitchen. Centrally heated, with telephone.

Furniture is modern. Location: Between 7th and 8th circles, behind the Near East Equipment Company.

Tel: 811911

MALE STAFF WANTED

Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co., Amman office invites you to join with us.

Post: General administration/public relations

Good English speaking & writing essential

Please send your personal resume showing education and previous experience and with a photo attached to:

P.O. Box 815358
Amman

In order to continue his activities in the Middle East.

CONSULTING ENGINEER

Offers large experience in management, consulting, in establishment and rationalisation of industrial enterprises, in-site management. European nationality.

Phone office hours 43556

Yugoslavia will buy more oil from Iran

LONDON (R) — Yugoslavia will buy more oil from Iran and in return Iran will use Yugoslav's expertise in metals and hydro-electrical industries, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported Sunday.

The news agency, monitored in London, said the agreement was reached at a meeting between the visiting Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs Mr. Lazar Majsov and Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati in Tehran Sunday.

Iran at present sells oil at the cut-price rate of \$31.2 a barrel, compared to the \$34 official Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

In Yugoslavia oil prices have risen by 60 per cent in the last twelve months and the country now needs to import about 12 million tonnes of crude oil a year to supplement the four million tonnes it produces itself.

Dutch cabinet proposes income, price freeze

AMSTERDAM (R) — The new Dutch cabinet has proposed a freeze of prices and incomes for several months from Jan. 1, a government spokesman said Monday.

The proposal is to be discussed with trades unions and employers, but it appears likely the measure will go ahead, politicians said. The decision brought an angry reaction from unions, which said it provided a motive for strikes.

Leaders of the centre-right government sword in early this month had already said they favoured a temporary freeze from January to restrain inflation and give time for discussions with employers and unions on further economic measures.

But the idea sparked some misgivings in the cabinet, political sources said. The cabinet took a formal decision on the freeze late last week and informed unions and employers at the weekend.

The freeze is expected to last a maximum of three months, a letter from the government to the unions said. Wages will be frozen, but increases for promotion will be allowed to go ahead.

Prices will also be fixed as far as possible, but rises made essential by price increases abroad will be permitted.

Iraq, Canada sign accord

BAGHDAD (OPECNA) — Iraq and Canada have signed a technical cooperation agreement, it was officially announced here.

Under the accord, the two countries will cooperate in industry and commerce, mining, transport, electricity generation, and irrigation.

Australia plans wage freeze

CANBERRA (R) — The Australian government, faced with rising inflation and unemployment, wants to freeze incomes for 12 months from late December to improve job prospects, acting prime minister Mr. Doug Anthony said Monday.

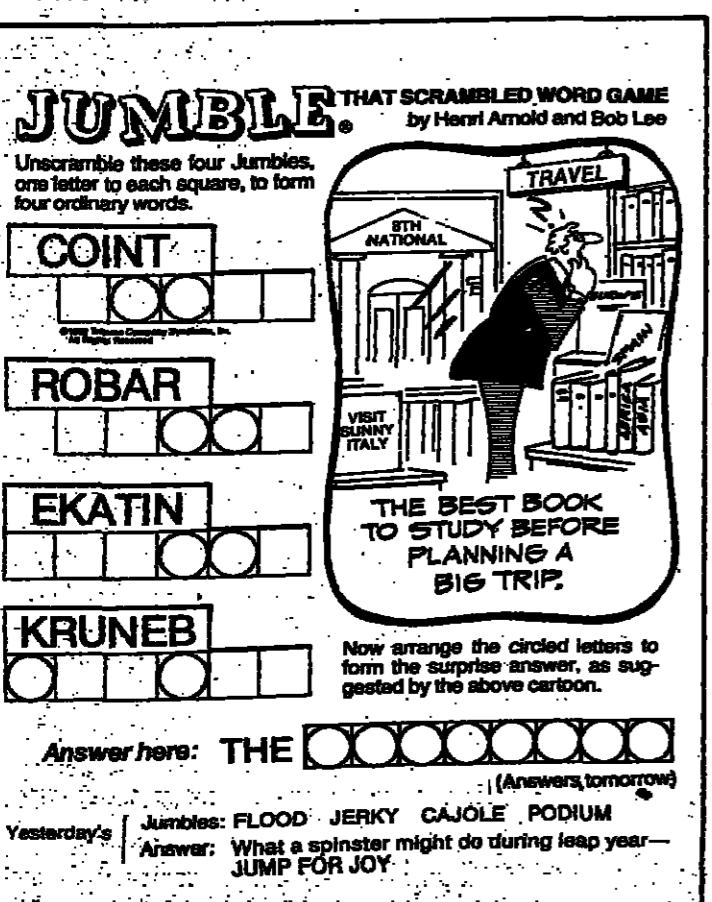
He told a press conference this could release hundreds of millions of dollars of government funds for a parallel price freeze, which he said would not be practical.

The government would not impose the wage freeze by law, but would set an example by holding down civil servants' salaries and asking state governments to do the same, Mr. Anthony said. It would strongly encourage the private sector to follow suit, a spokesman said.

The acting prime minister said federal ministers and state premiers would meet on Dec. 7 to consider the freeze.

Support from the six states is vital to the success of the federal government's plan.

Mr. Anthony announced the freeze proposal after a day-long cabinet meeting which discussed Australia's worsening economy. Unemployment is 7.7 per cent and inflation 12.3 per cent a year and both are rising rapidly.



OPEC showdown reported inevitable

BAHRAIN (R) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will almost inevitably face a confrontation over oil prices, with prospects of compromise growing more remote as a meeting of oil ministers next month draws nearer, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Monday.

The Gulf states last month issued an implied threat to engage other members of OPEC in a price-cutting war unless they all followed the exporter group's rules on pricing and production.

The Gulf states feel they have borne the brunt of efforts to defend OPEC's \$34 a barrel base tariff in a glutted world market, and other OPEC members which discounted prices have unfairly grabbed their share of shrunken sales.

Nicosia-based MEES said the reaction to the warning had so far been almost entirely negative.

Iran had labelled the threat as mere bluff.

Libya had privately made it clear it would not cut output to its OPEC-assigned quota and Venezuela had boosted production above its ceiling, the newsletter said.

MEES said the crucial question, which could be answered only in time, was whether, if the Gulf states actually cut their tariffs, this would lead to a price war.

"Or would the very menace of such a catastrophe quickly concentrate the minds of OPEC members to the point where renewed dialogue and compromise might be possible?" MEES asked.

The OPEC ministers were due to meet on Dec. 9 in Lagos but informed oil sources in the Gulf have said the venue will probably be switched to Geneva or Vienna.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Leading equities were mixed but government bonds fell sharply on the weakness of sterling, dealers said.

Sterling's trade weighted index was down a full point on Friday's close at 90.3. Medium and long term bonds were up to 1 1/4 points lower, depressed by the weakness of U.S. bonds with operators showing caution ahead of the U.S. money supply figures to be released later Monday dealers added.

Equities were narrowly mixed around pre-weekend levels but Glaxo stood out sharply with a rise of 90p to 1,380p ex dividend on renewed U.S. interest. The F.T. index at 1500 Monday, distorted by ex dividend quotations, was down 0.5 at 636.9.

Ultramar was up another 14p at 535 while Tricentrol made gains of 8p to 174 following news of drilling plans offshore California.

Adverse press comment on the Britoil share terms encouraged some switching into these stocks, dealers said. B.P. and Shell lost 4p and 2p respectively after a volatile session.

Banks were generally cautious ahead of Tuesday's Lloyds Bank International results with Lloyds down 7p at 378. Royal Insurance was down 8p at 4.03. Marks was up 4p at 236 and Woolworths added 3p to 87.

John Brown rose to 31 after the lifting of U.S. sanctions on the Siberian pipeline.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Sterling falls sharply against major currencies

LONDON (R) — The British pound Monday fell against the dollar to its lowest level in nearly six years and was also sharply down against other major currencies.

It was the seventh consecutive trading day on which the pound has dropped against the strong dollar, and dealers reported possible light Bank of England intervention on the foreign exchanges to support sterling.

The pound was quoted at \$1.6295, more than two cents below its close here on Friday, and its lowest point since December, 1976, when the then Labour government was negotiating a loan from the International Monetary Fund to overcome a balance of payments crisis.

Compared with the major European currencies, the pound was particularly weak against the West German mark, falling to 4.2300 marks from 4.2825 on Friday. It

was trading at 11.945 French francs and 3.6370 Swiss francs after 12.075 and 3.6725 respectively last week.

While the British government will be happy to see the currency fall against those of its major European trading partners, as this will make Britain's exports more competitive, a decline against the dollar boosts import prices and hampers the government's fight against inflation.

The dollar has been at record or near-record levels against major currencies in recent days due to continuing high U.S. interest rates.

But sterling's slide began to accelerate towards the end of last week because of speculation that Britain's balance of payments would deteriorate next year and keep them down ahead of a general election, expected next year.

Dealers said the immediate cause of the selling Monday was a report by a leading bank which

foresee British interest rates declining rapidly next year.

The report by the Charterhouse Banking and Investment Group predicted that British lending rates would fall to six per cent, from the present nine per cent, in the first half of 1983 and that the government would attempt to keep them down ahead of a general election.

Urged on by industrialists who have been arguing the need for lower interest rates to push Britain's economy out of its worst recession in 50 years, the Bank of England has engineered a steady fall in interest charges in recent months.

The commercial banks made the latest cut last week when they knocked half a percentage point off their key base rate — the charge they make on loans to their most favoured corporate customers.

Base rate stood at 14 1/2 per cent at the beginning of the year.

Mitterrand disassociates France from East-West trade accord

PARIS (R) — President Francois Mitterrand said Monday France had no part in a reported allied accord over East-West trade but would continue to negotiate provided it retained full independence.

Mitterrand was making his first public comment on President Reagan's statement on Saturday that he was lifting sanctions on firms working on the Siberian gas pipeline because the allies had agreed to a plan on trade with the Soviet bloc.

Senior French officials said the allies had reached no agreement and that France had given the U.S. president advance warning on Saturday that it would not go along with his announcement.

But the officials said France,

which has taken a tougher stance over the issue than the other allies, was seeking to avoid a crisis in its relations with the United States.

Answering reporters' questions on the end of the sanctions, Mr. Mitterrand said: "Good sense has won the day."

"I can only take note that we have come back on to the straight after an annoying detour," he said.

Negotiations on the general question of East-West trade were going on and the U.S. announcement "did not correspond to reality as much as France is concerned," he said.

"France is not party to what is

perhaps not even an agreement...

we accept negotiation. (but) We do not want France's freedom of

choice to be modified by talks which have not won the acceptance of the responsible authorities."

In an account of the weekend events, the officials said the United States brought high-level pressure on its allies on Friday and early Saturday to endorse an announcement that Washington talks on the strategic aspects of trade with the Soviet bloc had reached agreement.

The timing was apparently important for Mr. Reagan because lifting sanctions now would appear as a gesture to Moscow after the appointment of the new Kremlin leadership and the release of Polish trade union leader Mr. Lech Walesa, they said.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, NOV. 16, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to consider what planning you want to do for the future and to think in terms of a well-rounded course of action whereby you can gain your most cherished wishes.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Show more cooperation with business associates and improve the relationships. Follow the suggestions of a loyal friend.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Make arrangements with new and old allies so that the future can be more successful. Strive for happiness.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study every phase of the work ahead of you and know how to handle it well. The evening is ideal for attending a group affair.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take time to study your talents and how to use them so you can be more productive in the future.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Look over the situation at home and figure out how to improve conditions. Make better plans for the days ahead.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A new attitude toward persons you really like can put you in their good graces now. Make yourself more charming.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Know how to proceed with practical affairs and cut down expenses wherever possible. Show more attention to loved one.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study your progress in gaining your aims and decide if a change is needed. Direct your energies to self-improvement.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Search for the data you need to be successful. Adopt a better attitude toward handling your responsibilities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Know what you desire most of personal nature and go after it in a positive manner so that you can gain your aims.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You can easily handle your duties today and derive fine benefits. Confer with influential persons for the support you need.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Ideal day to be on the alert for opportunities to advance and to make changes that are necessary to your advancement.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... be or she will have many fine ideas, so be sure to give as fine an education as you can afford. Direct the education along lines of research and much success is possible. Be sure to give spiritual training early in life.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

by Margaret V. Judah

ACROSS	26	Expedite	50	Forms	13	Painter
1	Cafe item	29	Directed	51	Location	Paul
5	Mogul	32	Arabian	52	—	Miss West
10	viceroy	head cord	54	Contriving	23	—
14	Aleutian	33	Like a	55	Fling	Chief
15	island	lawn	59	Lyons	56	Norse gods
16	Adds —	35	Cuckoo	river	26	20A was lost
17	Place for a	36	Sanctum	61	Global	De Mille or Moorehead
21	farmer	or tube	62	section	62	One of famous three
24	Certain	36	Egg: pref.	63	Grenoble	28 "nice day"
25	breads	39	Pofio	64	girl friend	30 Federation
26	badly	vacine	41	Holiday	65	Sharp taste
27	Fencing	name	41	in Hanoi	66	6 Long time
28	for	42	Certain	67	Lacerate	67 Epochs
29	1492 hero	fishermen	45	fishermen	68	3 Movie units
30	22	46	45	Moral flaw	69	40 Papal envoy
31	Assent	48	A backer	69	44	43 Old
32	Fishing	of 20A	2			

